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THE GENERALS  
OF THE  
CONTINENTAL LINE  
IN THE  
REVOLUTIONARY WAR

BY  
SIMON GRATZ  
II

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## THE GENERALS OF THE CONTINENTAL LINE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

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For more than half a century the accepted list of generals of the Revolutionary War commissioned by the Continental Congress has been that originally given in Colonel Charles K. Gardner's "Dictionary of the Army of the United States." The statement that the list had been made from official sources, coupled with the fact that the author had for many years been the Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States, naturally induced the belief that it could be relied on as complete and exact.

It contains the names of James Wilkinson, the Chevalier de la Neuville, Moses Hazen, and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who were commissioned brigadier-generals by brevet at various times prior to November 3, 1783; and of Stephen Moylan, Samuel Elbert, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and William Russell, who received like commissions on November 3, 1783, under the provisions of a resolution of Congress passed September 30, 1783.

So far as regards the generals who had *full rank*, there is no omission of names; and until a comparatively late day

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there was no reason to doubt that it contained the names of all who had obtained the rank of brigadier-general by brevet. The accidental discovery and exhibition of a commission issued to Colonel Lewis Nicola, giving him brevet rank as a brigadier-general under the provisions of the resolution mentioned, started an inquiry which will now be made with the view of determining, as exhaustively and accurately as possible, the names of all generals who received brevet rank under authority of the Continental Congress. Manifestly, if any such names are to form part of the list, it should embrace all.

As all records of the commissions issued by authority of the resolution referred to were lost on the night of November 8-9, 1800, by the burning of the building occupied by the War Department, little information on the subject can be had from an official source. The inquiry must, therefore, be made on the lines followed in this paper.

The full text of the resolution of September 30, 1783, is as follows:

*“Resolved, That the Secretary at War issue to all officers in the army, under the rank of Major-General, who hold the same rank now that they held in the year 1777, a brevet commission one grade higher than their present rank, having respect to their seniority; and that commissions for full colonels be granted to the lieutenant-colonels of 1777, the resolution of 27th May, 1778, notwithstanding.”*

The Journals of Congress show that on November 3, 1783, “on a report from the Secretary of War, to whom was referred a letter from Colonel Moylan: Resolved, That Colonel Stephen Moylan, Colonel Samuel Elbert, Colonel Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Colonel William Russell be promoted to the rank of brigadiers by brevet.” As the report is not in existence, the character of its contents and the purpose of the Secretary in making it must be wholly conjectural. Perhaps he doubted whether the resolution gave him authority to issue the commissions



without the formal approval of Congress; perhaps he was uncertain whether Moylan and Russell, who, according to Gardner, had been "disbanded"—that is, "retired" or "furloughed"—in June, 1783, were within the scope of the resolution; though, if this were his reason, it is not easy to understand why the names of Elbert and Pinckney should have been coupled with them.

However this may be, we know that the brevet commissions were ordered to be issued; and during the entire remaining period of the existence of the Congress its Journals do not contain a word in relation to the issue of any other commissions as brevet brigadier-generals by virtue of the resolution.

It cannot be doubted that all officers who had undergone the hardships, trials, and perils of the war would, at its close, desire to leave the service with the highest rank obtainable. Hence there is a natural presumption that all colonels who, under the resolution, were entitled to the higher brevet commissions received them either upon application to the Secretary of War or without any application, and many such original commissions are in existence.

Mr. F. B. Heitman, author of the "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution," who has been connected with the Adjutant-General's office, as Chief of the Returns Division, for a great number of years, tells me he has every reason to believe that all colonels who came under the provisions of the resolution were commissioned as brigadier-generals by brevet; and further says that, according to his recollection, Colonel Charles K. Gardner, who, as Assistant Adjutant-General in the early part of the nineteenth century, had personally known many of the officers who served in the Revolutionary War, had expressed to him the same belief.

The requisites for the brevet commission were two: the officer must have held the rank of colonel in the year 1777, and he must still hold that rank in the army on September 30, 1783.

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Leaving for separate consideration the names of those colonels who were "retired" during the year 1783, prior to the passage of the resolution, the list of those who were clearly entitled to the higher brevet rank is as follows:

1. George Baylor. Lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to General Washington, August 15, 1775, to January 9, 1777. Colonel of the Third Continental Dragoons, January 9, 1777.

This regiment was consolidated with the First Continental Dragoons, November 9, 1782, Baylor retaining the command. Served to the close of the war.

His original commission is in existence.<sup>1</sup>

2. Daniel Brodhead. Colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, March 12, 1777; to rank from September 29, 1776. Transferred to the First Pennsylvania Regiment, January 17, 1781. Served to the close of the war,—that is, until the final disbandment of the army on November 3, 1783.

His original commission as brigadier-general by brevet is in existence.

3. Richard Butler. Colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, June 7, 1777. Transferred to the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, January 17, 1781, and to the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, January 1, 1783. Served to November 3, 1783.

His original commission is in existence.

4. John Crane. Colonel of the Third Continental Artillery, January 1, 1777. Transferred to corps of artillery, June 17, 1783. Served to the close of the war.

His original commission is in existence.

5. John Gibson. Colonel of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, October 25, 1777. Transferred to the Ninth Virginia Regiment, September 14, 1778, and to the Seventh Virginia

<sup>1</sup> When an original commission is said to be in existence, it is to be understood, unless otherwise stated, that it has been *seen* by Mr. Heitman or by the writer, and that it is a commission as brigadier-general by brevet under the resolution.



Regiment, February 12, 1781. Served to the close of the war.

6. John Gunby. Colonel of the Seventh Maryland Regiment, April 17, 1777. Transferred to the Second Maryland Regiment, January 1, 1781. Served to the close of the war.

In A. A. Gunby's sketch of the Revolutionary services of Colonel Gunby it is stated that "shortly after the close of the war he was given the title of brigadier-general." Also, that he was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati for the State of Maryland; and that, in the minutes of that Society for July 5, 1784, "Brigadier-General Gunby" is mentioned as being present.

7. Richard Humpton. Colonel of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, October 25, 1776. Transferred, successively, to the Tenth, Sixth, and Second Pennsylvania Regiments. Served to the close of the war.

His original commission is in existence.

8. Henry Jackson. Colonel of one of the sixteen additional Continental regiments,—afterwards designated as the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment,—January 12, 1777. Transferred to the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1781, and to the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1783. Retained as colonel of the Continental or First American Regiment, November 3, 1783. Served to June 20, 1784.

His commission as brevet brigadier-general, under the resolution, is of record in the War Department.

9. Michael Jackson. Colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1777. Transferred to the Third Massachusetts Regiment, June 12, 1783. Served to November 3, 1783.

10. Monsieur de Laumoy. French officer, commissioned as colonel of engineers, November 17, 1777. Served to October 10, 1783. On the latter date Congress adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Major-General Duportail, Brigadier-General Laumoy, and Colonel Gouvion, who have served

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with distinguished merit in the department of engineers, have leave to retire from the service of the United States, their affairs requiring their presence in Europe, and no arrangements having yet been made by which Congress might employ the abilities of these gentlemen, however desirous they might be of their services."

11. George Mathews. Colonel of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, February 10, 1777. Wounded and taken prisoner at Germantown, October 4, 1777. Exchanged December 5, 1781. Served to the close of the war.

The late Colonel Charles C. Jones, the historian of Georgia, told me that, after a careful and thorough inquiry to ascertain whether Mathews had been made a brigadier-general by brevet in the Continental service, he was convinced such was the case. His principal reason for this belief lay in the fact that when Mathews came to Georgia, from Virginia, at the close of the year 1783,—*not* in 1785, as stated in Appleton,—he was called and recognized as General Mathews.

12. John Nevill (or Neville). Colonel of the Eighth Virginia Regiment, December 11, 1777. Transferred to the Fourth Virginia Regiment, September 14, 1778. Served to November 3, 1783.

His commission as brigadier-general by brevet, under the resolution, is in the possession of the family.

13. Matthias Ogden. Colonel of the First New Jersey Regiment, January 1, 1777. On April 21, 1783, Congress granted him leave to visit Europe. All the biographical dictionaries mention the fact that he received the commission of brigadier-general by brevet.

14. Elisha Sheldon. Colonel of the Second Continental Dragoons, December 12, 1776. Served to the close of the war.

15. Heman Swift. Colonel of the Connecticut State Regiment, July to December, 1776. Colonel of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, January 1, 1777. Transferred to the Second Connecticut Regiment, January 1, 1781. Re-

tained as colonel of the Consolidated Connecticut Regiment, June, 1783. Served to December, 1783.

His original commission is in existence.

16. Philip Van Cortlandt. Colonel of the Second New York Regiment, November 21, 1776. Served to the close of the war. Appleton ("Cyclopædia of American Biography") says, "After the disbandment of the army at the peace, Congress gave him the rank of brigadier-general." Drake says that he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, but erroneously states that the promotion was made on account of his gallant conduct at Yorktown.

17. Gozen (or Gosse) Van Schaick. Colonel of the Second New York Regiment, June 28, 1775. Colonel of the First New York Regiment, March 8, 1776. Served to the close of the war. Drake ("Dictionary of American Biography") states that he was appointed a brigadier-general by brevet on October 10, 1783. Blake ("Biographical Dictionary") says he was a brigadier-general in the American Revolutionary army.

18. Joseph Vose. Colonel of the First Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1777. Served to November, 1783. Appleton says he was brevetted brigadier-general. Mr. Heitman tells me that the records of the War Department show that he was so addressed by the Department.

19. Samuel B. Webb. Lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to General Washington, June 21, 1776. Colonel of one of the sixteen additional Continental regiments, January 11, 1777. Transferred to the Third Connecticut Regiment, January 1, 1781. Served to November 13, 1783.

The following extract from "Reminiscences of General Samuel B. Webb, of the Revolutionary Army," is, of itself, sufficient proof that the commission was issued to him.

*"A Committee of Officers to General Webb.*

"A number of Brigadier-General Sam'l B. Webb's particular and real friends present to him their respectful compliments, and inform him that they have possessed

themselves of a large Packet addressed to him by his new Title, and which contains the Commission from Congress to justify the Title, fav'd by Honorable Samuel Huntington. They would further inform the General, that if it should be agreeable to him, and he is disengaged, that a number of his friends (perhaps a dozen) propose to wait on him this evening with the Packet, and with their Compliments of Congratulation on the happy event, and to testify, jointly and severally, how much they rejoice in his promotion.

"Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Nov. 15, 1783."

We come now to the consideration of those colonels who, having been "retired" during the year 1783, prior to September 30, were entitled to the brevet rank given by the resolution.

After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, it became apparent that the war was drawing near its close. In fact, this surrender of the main British army in America practically closed active hostilities, though the independence of the United States was not formally acknowledged by Great Britain until more than a year afterwards (November 30, 1782), nor the treaty of peace concluded until September 3, 1783.

The consolidation of depleted regiments, involving the retirement from active service of many officers, was at once commenced, economy in the public expenditures demanding that it be done as speedily as possible.

On December 19, 1781, Congress passed a resolution requesting the Commander-in-Chief to inform the Secretary of War, from time to time, of the number of general officers whom he judged necessary to be in the field in the main and separate armies; and that, after such officers had been designated by the Secretary of War, all others should be considered as being on the half-pay establishment, *but liable to be called into the field.*

On August 7, 1782, Congress directed that the Secretary of War should, on or before January 1, 1783, effect such a



consolidation of the non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the lines of the respective States as would form complete regiments or regiments of not less than five hundred rank and file, drawing from the junior regiments to fill the senior regiments; that the officers of the line of each State should meet and agree and determine upon the officers who should remain in service to command the troops so arranged into new regiments; that, in default of such agreement, the junior officers of each grade should retire; and that the officers so retiring should retain their rank in the army, and be called into the service, from time to time, according to seniority, in case of deficiencies of officers.

On May 26, 1783, Congress passed a resolution instructing the Commander-in-Chief "to grant furloughs to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, enlisted to serve during the war, who shall be discharged as soon as the definitive treaty of peace is concluded, together with a proportionable number of commissioned officers of the different grades."

In compliance with this direction, General Washington issued a general order in June, 1783, under which the greater part of the army was furloughed, and so remained until final discharge from service.

On October 18, 1783, Congress adopted a proclamation directing that the entire army standing engaged to serve during the war should be absolutely discharged from service on and after November 3, 1783; and also declaring that, as "*the further services in the field of the officers who are deranged and on furlough . . . can now be dispensed with, they have full permission to retire from service.*"

It will be seen that, by the express language of the resolution of August 7, 1782, officers retiring under its provisions *retained their rank* in the army, and were subject to be called into service if occasion required. The word "retired" must, therefore, be interpreted to mean "temporarily relieved from active duty;" as, in view of what has been said, it is capable of no other signification, and cannot

possibly be considered as the equivalent of "left the service."

The most conclusive proof that the right of these officers to the brevet rank allowed by the resolution of September 30, 1783, was fully equal to that of the officers who continued in active service until the disbandment of the army, and was so recognized by the Secretary of War, rests in the fact that the original commissions as brigadier-generals by brevet, issued under the authority of the resolution to Colonel Walter Stewart, who was retired on January 1, 1783, and Colonel Lewis Nicola, who was retired in June, 1783, are in existence. That these commissions were given in strict conformity with the provisions of the resolution will be apparent when we remember that they were to issue "*to all officers in the army*" who then held the same rank that they held in the year 1777. There was no restriction of brevet rank to those who were *in active service*. All who were in the army, whether in active service or temporarily retired from it, were on the same footing under the resolution.

In the face of such positive evidence there can be no occasion for further pursuing an inquiry into the status of such officers, and we pass at once to the consideration of the names of the remaining colonels who, having held that rank in the year 1777, retained it in continuous service until retired between January 1 and June 12, 1783.

20. Thomas Clark. Colonel of the First North Carolina Regiment, February 5, 1777. Retired January 1, 1783.

His descendants state that the commission of brigadier-general by brevet was issued to him.

21. Christian Febiger. Colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment, September 26, 1777. Retired January 1, 1783.

His great-grandson, Mr. Christian C. Febiger, writes me, "Colonel Febiger always preferred that title, as by it his friends knew him best; but he was granted the title of brigadier-general when discharged at the close of the war. When my grandfather moved from this city (Philadelphia) to Pittsburgh, the trunk containing this commission, and



many others of Colonel Febiger's papers, was unfortunately lost." Appleton states that he was brevetted brigadier-general on September 30, 1783.

22. John Lamb. Colonel of the Second Continental Artillery, January 1, 1777. Retired June 17, 1783.

It was the hope and expectation of Lamb's friends that, for his valuable services at Yorktown in September and October, 1781, Congress would give him the rank of brigadier-general (see Leake's "Life of Lamb"). This, however, was not done, and it was a bitter disappointment to him. After the war his occupations were entirely in the civil line. He had no connection with the militia of his State. From the fact that, immediately following the close of the war, he was known as General Lamb, and was always so addressed, there can be no doubt that he received the brevet commission under the resolution.

The writer has seen several letters of this period—November, 1783, to March, 1784—written by Lamb, which bear the endorsement "General Lamb."

23. Lewis Nicola. Colonel of the Invalid Regiment, June, 1777. Retired June, 1783.

His original commission is in existence.

24. William Shepard. Colonel of the Third Continental Infantry, October 2, 1776. Colonel of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1777. Retired January 1, 1783.

The Journals of Congress show that, on December 4, 1782, an effort was made to secure his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. Allen ("American Biographical Dictionary") says he was made a brigadier-general in 1783.

25. Walter Stewart. Colonel of the Pennsylvania State Regiment,—afterwards called the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment,—June 17, 1777. Transferred to the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, July 1, 1778. Retired January 1, 1783.

His commission from Congress as brigadier-general by brevet, dated October 10, 1783, is in the possession of his

descendant, Major Richard Church, of Belvidere, Alleghany County, New York.

26. Benjamin Tupper. Colonel of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, July 7, 1777. Transferred to the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1781, and to the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, January 1, 1783. Served to June 12, 1783. Both Drake and Appleton say he received the commission of brigadier-general by brevet.

The list is now completed; but before closing this inquiry it will be well to mention several names which may be thought to have a claim for inclusion.

According to Appleton, David Cobb was a brevet brigadier-general at the close of the war. As he had not, at any time prior to 1783, held a higher rank than that of lieutenant-colonel, it is clear that he did not come within the provisions of the resolution; and it is certain that no such promotion was given him by any special resolution of Congress. All efforts to learn whether the statement in Appleton is well founded having failed, we are forced to the conclusion that it is an error arising from the fact that shortly after the war Cobb was a major-general of militia.

Thomas Craig (colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, August 1, 1777. Retired January 1, 1783) and Charles Harrison (colonel of the First Continental Artillery, January 1, 1777. Retired June 17, 1783), though apparently entitled to the brevet rank under the resolution, did not, so far as can be ascertained, receive it.

There remains for consideration the supposed right of Richard Caswell, Governor of North Carolina 1777-1779, to a place among the major-generals in the Continental line.

On September 25, 1778, Congress "*Resolved*, That in case Governor Caswell shall find it consistent with the duties of his station, and shall be inclined, to march to the aid of South Carolina and Georgia, at the head of the North Carolina forces, he shall, while on this expedition, have the rank and pay of Major-General in the Army of the United States of America."

If, *while he was governor*, he had led the North Carolina forces to the aid of the States named, he would certainly have been entitled to the rank given by the resolution, even though its duration was limited to the time of his absence on the expedition. But it was not until the year 1780, *after he had ceased to be governor*, that he commanded the North Carolina troops who were engaged, under General Gates, in the Southern campaign, and who took part in the disastrous battle of Camden.

The terms of the resolution therefore preclude the conclusion that this service gave him the rank of major-general in the Continental army.

COMPLETE LIST OF GENERALS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR,  
ACCORDING TO RANK AND SENIORITY, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE  
TERMS OF SERVICE IN EACH RANK HELD BY THEM.

*General and Commander-in-Chief.*

George Washington. June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783.

*Major-Generals.*

Artemas Ward. June 17, 1775, to April 23, 1776 (when he resigned).

Charles Lee. June 17, 1775, to January 10, 1780 (when he was dismissed).

Philip Schuyler. June 19, 1775, to April 19, 1779 (when he resigned).

Israel Putnam. June 19, 1775, to June 3, 1783 (when he was retired).

Richard Montgomery. December 9, 1775, to December 31, 1775 (when he was killed).

John Thomas. March 6, 1776, to June 2, 1776 (when he died).

Horatio Gates. May 16, 1776, to November 3, 1783.

William Heath. August 9, 1776, to November 3, 1783.

Joseph Spencer. August 9, 1776, to January 13, 1778 (when he resigned).

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- John Sullivan. August 9, 1776, to November 30, 1779  
(when he resigned).
- Nathanael Greene. August 9, 1776, to November 3, 1783.
- Benedict Arnold. February 17, 1777, to September 25,  
1780 (when he deserted to the enemy).
- William Alexander, Lord Stirling. February 19, 1777, to  
January 15, 1783 (when he died).
- Thomas Mifflin. February 19, 1777, to February 25, 1779  
(when he resigned).
- Arthur St. Clair. February 19, 1777, to November 3,  
1783.
- Adam Stephen. February 19, 1777, to November 20, 1777  
(when he was dismissed).
- Benjamin Lincoln. February 19, 1777, to October 29,  
1783.
- Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Dumotier, Marquis  
de Lafayette. July 31, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- Philippe Du Coudray. August 11, 1777, to September 15,  
1777 (when he was drowned).
- John, Baron de Kalb. September 15, 1777, to August 19,  
1780 (when he died from wounds).
- Robert Howe. October 20, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- Alexander McDougall. October 20, 1777, to November 3,  
1783.
- Thomas Conway. December 13, 1777, to April 28, 1778  
(when he resigned).
- Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand, Baron  
Steuben. May 5, 1778, to April 15, 1784.
- William Smallwood. September 15, 1780, to November 3,  
1783.
- Samuel Holden Parsons. October 23, 1780, to July 22,  
1782 (when he was retired).
- Henry Knox. November 15, 1781, to June 20, 1784.
- The Chevalier Louis Lebegue Duportail. November 16,  
1781, to October 10, 1783.
- William Moultrie. October 15, 1782, to November 3,  
1783.

*Major-Generals by Brevet.*

*Under the Operation of the Resolution of September 30, 1783.*

(Their terms of service will appear in the list containing their names as brigadier-generals.)

James Clinton.	George Weedon.
Lachlan McIntosh.	George Clinton.
John Glover.	Edward Hand.
John Paterson.	Charles Scott.
Anthony Wayne.	Jedediah Huntington.
John Philip DeHaas.	John Stark.
Peter Muhlenberg.	

*Brigadier-Generals.*

- Horatio Gates. June 17, 1775, to May 16, 1776 (when he was promoted).  
John Thomas. June 22, 1775, to March 6, 1776 (when he was promoted).  
Richard Montgomery. June 22, 1775, to December 9, 1775 (when he was promoted).  
David Wooster. June 22, 1775, to May 2, 1777 (when he died from wounds).  
William Heath. June 22, 1775, to August 9, 1776 (when he was promoted).  
Joseph Spencer. June 22, 1775, to August 9, 1776 (when he was promoted).  
John Sullivan. June 22, 1775, to August 9, 1776 (when he was promoted).  
Nathanael Greene. June 22, 1775, to August 9, 1776 (when he was promoted).  
Seth Pomeroy. June 22, 1775. Declined the appointment, and was superseded on July 19, 1775.  
Joseph Frye. January 10, 1776, to April 23, 1776 (when he resigned from infirmity).  
Benedict Arnold. January 10, 1776, to February 17, 1777 (when he was promoted).



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- John Armstrong. March 1, 1776, to April 4, 1777 (when he resigned).
- William Thompson. March 1, 1776, to September 3, 1781 (when he died).
- Andrew Lewis. March 1, 1776, to April 15, 1777 (when he resigned).
- James Moore. March 1, 1776, to April 9, 1777 (when he died).
- William Alexander, Lord Stirling. March 1, 1776, to February 19, 1777 (when he was promoted).
- Robert Howe. March 1, 1776, to October 20, 1777 (when he was promoted).
- Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron de Woedtke. March 16, 1776, to July 28, 1776 (when he died).
- Thomas Mifflin. May 16, 1776, to February 19, 1777 (when he was promoted).
- John Whetcomb. June 5, 1776. Declined the appointment.
- Hugh Mercer. June 5, 1776, to January 11, 1777 (when he died from wounds).
- James Reed. August 9, 1776, to September, 1776 (when he resigned from infirmity).
- John Nixon. August 9, 1776, to September 12, 1780 (when he resigned).
- Arthur St. Clair. August 9, 1776, to February 19, 1777 (when he was promoted).
- Alexander McDougall. August 9, 1776, to October 20, 1777 (when he was promoted).
- Samuel Holden Parsons. August 9, 1776, to October 23, 1780 (when he was promoted).
- James Clinton. August 9, 1776, to November 3, 1783.
- Adam Stephen. September 4, 1776, to February 19, 1777 (when he was promoted).
- Christopher Gadsden. September 16, 1776, to October 2, 1777 (when he resigned).
- William Moultrie. September 16, 1776, to October 15, 1782 (when he was promoted).



- ✓ Lachlan McIntosh. September 16, 1776, to November 3, 1783.
- William Maxwell. October 23, 1776, to July 25, 1780 (when he resigned).
- William Smallwood. October 23, 1776, to September 15, 1780 (when he was promoted).
- The Chevalier Matthias Alexis de Roche Fermoy. November 5, 1776, to January 31, 1778 (when he resigned).
- The Chevalier De Preudhomme De Borre. December 1, 1776, to September 14, 1777 (when he resigned).
- Henry Knox. December 27, 1776, to November 15, 1781 (when he was promoted).
- Francis Nash. February 5, 1777, to October 17, 1777 (when he died from wounds).
- John Cadwalader. February 21, 1777. Declined the appointment.
- Enoch Poor. February 21, 1777, to September 8, 1780 (when he died).
- John Glover. February 21, 1777 to July 22, 1782 (when he was retired).
- John Paterson. February 21, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- Anthony Wayne. February 21, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- James M. Varnum. February 21, 1777, to March 5, 1779 (when he resigned).
- John Philip DeHaas. February 21, 1777, to —, 1783 (when he was retired).
- William Woodford. February 21, 1777, to November 13, 1780 (when he died).
- Peter Muhlenberg. February 21, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- George Weedon. February 21, 1777, to June, 1783 (when he was retired).
- George Clinton. March 25, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- Edward Hand. April 1, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
- Charles Scott. April 1, 1777, to November 3, 1783.

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Ebenezer Learned. April 2, 1777, to March 24, 1778  
(when he resigned).

Jedediah Huntington. May 12, 1777, to November 3, 1783.

Joseph Reed. May 12, 1777, to June 9, 1777 (when he  
declined the appointment).

Thomas Conway. May 13, 1777, to December 13, 1777  
(when he was promoted).

Casimir, Count Pulaski. September 15, 1777, to October  
11, 1779 (when he died from wounds).

John Stark. October 4, 1777, to November 3, 1783.

The Chevalier Louis Lebegue Duportail. November 17,  
1777, to November 16, 1781 (when he was promoted).

Jethro Sumner. January 9, 1779, to November 3, 1783.

James Hogun. January 9, 1779, to January 4, 1781 (when  
he died).

Isaac Huger. January 9, 1779, to November 3, 1783.

Mordecai Gist. January 9, 1779, to November 3, 1783.

William Irvine. May 12, 1779, to November 3, 1783.

Daniel Morgan. October 13, 1780, to November 3, 1783.

Otho Holland Williams. May 9, 1782, to January 16, 1783  
(when he was retired).

John Greaton. January 7, 1783, to November 3, 1783.

Rufus Putnam. January 7, 1783, to November 3, 1783.

Elias Dayton. January 7, 1783, to November 3, 1783.

Charles Tuffin Armand, Marquis de la Rouarie, March 26,  
1783, to November 3, 1783.

*Brigadier-Generals by Brevet.*

*Under Various Resolutions of Congress.*

James Wilkinson. November 6, 1777, to March 6, 1778  
(when he resigned).

The Chevalier de la Neuville. August 14, 1778, to Decem-  
ber 4, 1778 (when he was permitted to leave the ser-  
vice).

Moses Hazen. June 29, 1781, to January 1, 1783 (when  
he was retired).

*Generals of the Continental Line in the Revolutionary War.* 19

Thaddeus Kosciuszko. October 13, 1783, to November 3, 1783.

Stephen Moylan, November 3, 1783.

Samuel Elbert. November 3, 1783.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. November 3, 1783.

William Russell. November 3, 1783.

*Under the Resolution of September 30, 1783.*

George Baylor.	George Mathews.
Daniel Brodhead.	John Nevill (or Neville).
Richard Butler.	Lewis Nicola.
Thomas Clark.	Mathias Ogden.
John Crane.	Elisha Sheldon.
Christian Febiger.	William Shepard.
John Gibson.	Walter Stewart.
John Gunby.	Heman Swift.
Richard Humpton.	Benjamin Tupper.
Henry Jackson.	Philip Van Cortlandt.
Michael Jackson.	Gozen (or Gosse) Van Schaick.
John Lamb.	Joseph Vose.
Monsieur de Laumoy.	Samuel B. Webb.



# IN PURSUANCE

Of an ACT of

## CONGRESS

Of the Thirtieth Day of SEPTEMBER,  
A. D. 1783,

Edward Hand Esquire \_\_\_\_\_  
is to Rank as a Major General \_\_\_\_\_ by Brevet,  
in the ARMY of the UNITED STATES  
of AMERICA.



GIVEN under my Hand,  
at Princeton the Tenth  
Day of October 1783—

*George Washington*  
*Genl Commanding*

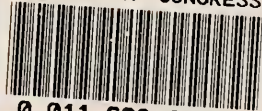
FACSIMILE OF COMMISSION OF BVT.-MAJOR GEN. EDWARD HAND.







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